





chiefly so to be regarded, from the fixed connection of eternal sufferings with the sins of time. No doubt sin will for ever retain its character and tendency, and at whatever period of duration, will be a living death—a self-inflicting torture, even though all its early history were forgotten; but punishment, now and for ever, regards it in its eternal character, as an original source; and whatever may be its future issues, they are to be traced backward to the spring-heads of earth and time. Punishment is not to be regarded merely as an amount and intensity of suffering, proportionate to guilt; but as proceeding perceptibly from the minute and yet never-failing fountains of this present life: a terrible answer to the cavil, that eternal punishment cannot be due for the sins of time. For ever and for ever, the lost will suffer the consequences of each moment's sinful choice, and thought, and deed, in this state of trial; be for ever gnawed by the worm which here they cherished—nor ever burned by the fire which here they kindled and extended. Earth's moments of sin will be eternally remembered: Sin will sting the soul for ever! Punishment will be recognized, in all its severity and duration, as a necessary doom. Even so will justice have scope upon those who would not know the day of their visitation, when the things of their peace are for ever hidden from their eyes. "Be not deceived. God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—*h.*

## BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

### MONTHLY CONCERT.

In Park Street Church, Boston, Feb. 1.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Aiken.  
Rev. Dr. Anderson said, intelligence had been received of the arrival of Dr. Wright at Oromiah, to take the place of Dr. Grant, at that station.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A letter has been received from Mr. Chamberlain, dated June 19, 1840, who had returned from a voyage to South America, which he was compelled to take, on account of his health. At the time of writing, he had just attended the annual meeting of the mission, which was held in June. It was a meeting of great unanimity, and the results in full are daily expected. The school for the children of the chiefs, under the direction of Mr. Cooke, had gone into successful operation. This is an important event. For various reasons, the children of the chiefs cannot attend school with the children of the common people; and the chiefs saw their own children growing up more ignorant than those of the common people, which excited alarm, for they had sagacity enough to perceive that "knowledge is power." This measure originated with the chiefs; and they selected the missionary, whom they wished to take charge of the school. They have erected a commodious house; and eleven of the young chiefs have been brought into the house, and under the oversight of the teacher. Here are brought into a Christian school, the future rulers of these Islands. The chiefs consented to disperse with the retinue, which usually follows their children; and by this means, they will be secure from the influence of the Papists. It is remarkable that this should have been carried into effect just at this critical time. The Papists have recently landed a bishop and three priests, on the Islands, from Valparaiso, where they have a mission seminary. There was one priest there before, and it was said that thirty more were on the way; so that it is evident they mean to make a great effort to secure the ascendancy in those Islands. In consequence of this, the missionaries have asked for more men, to occupy some vacant districts. The question will soon be presented to the churches, Dr. A. said, whether they will furnish the Board with the means to enable them to instruct the missionaries to educate a sufficient number of natives to furnish native pastors for all the churches, and to occupy all parts of the Islands where teachers and preachers are necessary, so as to make a short work of it.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

An important institution has just been established on the Bosphorus, under the direction of Mr. Hamlin, who is every way qualified to take charge of it. He has written a letter, in which he earnestly pleads for the sanction of the committee, and for the means to carry on the effort. This is the only high school for the Armenian nation. He says they are in a situation which requires them to attempt great things or nothing at all. God has conferred peculiar blessings on the young men who have been with the mission at Constantinople. They have furnished able helpers at nearly all the stations in the Mediterranean; and they have around them now a most interesting class of young men, thirsting for knowledge. There are some interesting young merchants, just commencing business, who are waiting for the missionaries to say they may enter the school, when they stand ready to close their shops. A young man of high family, who was about to leave the country, on hearing that a school was opened, came to ascertain if he could be received into it, saying he preferred knowledge, even in the midst of oppression, to ignorance and liberty in a foreign land.

It would seem highly probable that a school of this sort will exert a strong influence upon the clerical order; and it is to be remembered that the Roman Catholics have erected a large school in the same village—and they are truly doing things on a large scale, for they had one before near the city. It is astonishing how the Roman Catholic church is waking up to the subject of missions; and it would be a dark feature in our spiritual horizon, were it not probable that God designs, by this means, to wake up the churches to more enlarged operations, and a more zealous prosecution of the cause.

Several extracts were also read from Mr. Goodell's journal, the first of which was designed to show how the minds of the people are preparing, by the influences of the Holy Spirit, to receive the truth, even where missionaries have never been. An Armenian priest, who was one of those banished two years ago from Constantinople, related some of the circumstances which occurred in his banishment. Soon after his arrival at a certain place, the people, hearing that he had been banished, looked around him to inquire the cause. He told them that he was accused of being a Protestant. They asked him what that meant. He told them the Protestants were those who acknowledged no authority but that of the Bible and Jesus Christ. They answered, "Then we are Protestants; for we acknowledge no other authority than that of Jesus Christ." He found many Armenians in that or other parts, who were in like manner enlightened.

Another extract was concerning the fate of the persecutors of the evangelical part of the Armenians. Under date of April 3, he says he was visited by some of their old Armenian friends, who, like the Jews, on the dispersion of the Philistines, came forth out of the holes and thickets, where they had been hiding themselves. Circumstances, in the Providence of God, had made remarkable changes. How many of those, who, a short time ago, were persecuting the lovers of truth, are now

either dead, sick, or powerless; while the nation is humbled, and the wretched man, who was the means of stirring up this persecution, turned Turk, and a few weeks after was strangled by the Sultan, and thrown into the Bosphorus. The Armenian Patriarch, after having been humbled to the dust, and having disgraced his nation, is about to be superseded. One of his own bishops and deacons has gone over to the Catholics; and he has no power to punish them; but, on remonstrating with them, he was threatened with the vengeance of the Turkish government. Some of the Armenians expressed their surprise that a man of his sagacity should have acted thus. Mr. Goodell told them if it had been twenty years ago, he would have been just the man for them, for that was a day of darkness; but now the light reveals the hidden things of darkness.

### THE JEWS.

Mr. Goodell says, Rabbi S. who designs to leave the country, to receive Christian baptism, told him he was in the habit of meeting with about forty persons belonging to the synagogue, for reading the prophets and prayer. Mr. G. remarks, that, at Constantinople the whole creation seems to be waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God.

### THE OLD BLIND GREEK.

The old blind Greek Christian, residing near Tripoli in Syria, Dr. Anderson said, had often been mentioned here, but would not probably be many times more. Mr. Beadle mentions him in his journal, on his way to Aleppo. This poor old Greek lives near Tripoli, not far from Mount Lebanon. Under date of May 10, he says, after prayer, they took their animals, and rode about a mile and a half or two miles, to the house of the aged Greek Christian, where they spent the Sabbath. He said 'the Saviour had visited his house,' and he would hardly consent that they should leave him. It was no small privilege, Mr. Beadle said, to meet even one in that land, who loves the Lord Jesus Christ. This old man is totally blind, and extremely poor; yet he is bent on doing good. It is about ten years since he became a pious man; and he has been exceedingly anxious to devote all his time and strength to the cause of the Redeemer. He has a school of twenty or thirty scholars, in his own house, where, with the aid of his son, he daily teaches and preaches the Lord Jesus Christ. He is also engaged in the distribution of the Scriptures. He procures a little boy to lead him, and leads his donkey with Bibles and tracts, and goes forth, spreading light and life among his benighted countrymen; thus endeavoring to fill up the few remaining days of his life with usefulness. He says he is now old, and must work fast to fill up the time that he lost while living in sin. Mr. Beadle regarded him as in a consumption.—It was worth while, Dr. A. said, to have a mission in Syria, if it were only to look up such persons as this.

### CHINA.

The speaker remarked, that, in relation to the intelligence from China, we do not yet know what to believe, nor how to judge, as to the ultimate effect of the events there transpiring, in respect to the gospel; but, one thing was certain; there was no prospect of the door being shut there any more than it had been.

### CENTRAL ASIA.

The news from this quarter of the world shows that, in the Providence of God, it is opening more and more to the gospel. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Dr. Anderson remarked that it was the intention of the choir to sing the *Missionary Requiem*, composed on the death of Mr. Williams; but, owing to the state of the weather, the choir was not full, and it would be deferred to another time. We mention this, that it may be borne in mind, by those who wish to hear it, at the next concert. He proceeded to give a brief survey of the progress of Christianity in the South Seas; which, with Rev. Mr. Adams' address, we must defer till next week.

### BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

(Notice from the Baptist Missionary Magazine, Feb. 1841.)

Mr. Bronson has made a second visit to the Nam Sang Naga Hills, at the distance of about a day's journey from Jaipur, with a view to the establishment of a Mission among the Nagas. He met with a kind reception, and as much encouragement as could be expected from a people wholly destitute of all religion. They built him a house, the week after his arrival—indeed, and covered with leaves only, but yet comfortable. His wants were many of them anticipated by the kindness of the people, and he asked nothing which they were not ready to grant him. Superstitions abound of course amidst such profound ignorance; and strong prejudices exist against books and learning to read. Four or five scholars however had been obtained, and begun to manifest an interest in study. Mr. B. had prepared three elementary books in the language, and was proceeding happily, when after five weeks he was called home to Jaipur by the sickness of his family. He left the school in the care of an assistant, with the intention of returning soon and taking up there his permanent abode.

JAIPUR.—Mr. Brown is left to labor here alone, but is in feeble health and overloaded with cares. It is the worst economy in the world, not to say cruelty, to leave a missionary among the heathen to labor in solitary seclusion, and without a single brother to lift him up when he falls. But to such economy are our Missionary Boards sometimes compelled by the want of liberality in the churches. Little success has attended Mr. B's labors.

Makum.—Brass cannon, the number of 20 have been discovered here, and 10 more near Ningre, which are supposed to have been left by the repulsed army of the invading Moslems, many years ago. The Chinese inscriptions on them, show them to be about 200 years old.

Riches of Assam.—Besides tea, iron, and coal in immense quantities, the country abounds in the mulberry and other trees, that feed three or four kinds of the silk worm, caoutchouc trees, wood oils, earth oil springs, and, most important of all, salt springs.

### ABRACAN.

The climate is generally dreaded, and not without reason. No person will encounter its dangers unless compelled—or from a strong sense of duty. Yet missionaries are endeavoring to live and labor here.

Akyab.—Mr. Kincaid finds in this place a population of 10,000 and increasing. The District of which it is the capital has 150,000. He finds also a small church of 13 members—old people—baptized 25 years ago at Chittagong.

### KARENS.

Sandaway.—Mr. Abbot found the state of things gloomy at his first coming; and was treated with indifference and even contempt. But on the arrival of some friends from Bassin, joy and hope succeeded to despondency. A boarding school was soon opened with a class of eight young men, which shortly increased to fifty. Several were immersed from time to time—but severe sickness prevailed. *Burmese Magistrates*.—Some of these favor the Christians; and the Karens believe them to be real

Christians. One of the governors of Bassin, who a short time since left for the Capital, they say, is a baptized Christian. "He was of a good moral character, just in the administration of his official duties, and universally beloved." He observed the Sabbath strictly—never worshipped idols, nor celebrated the rites of his former religion. Such facts indicate the steady advance of truth, and the final triumph of the Redeemer.

The eagerness of the Karens to obtain books leads them to undertake the most difficult enterprises, and to endure any hardships. "It is astonishing how rapidly they learn to read, and how fast readers multiply." This is true however, only of those who are disposed to enquire, what they must do to be saved.

### WEST AFRICA.

The death, and obituary notice of Mrs. Crocker, from a sermon of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, comprise all the intelligence under this head. Though she had been but a short time in Africa, yet her labors there, and her self-denials in the work of the Lord before she left her native land, indicated qualifications for distinguished usefulness, whether earth or heaven were her sphere of action.

### GREECE.

Mr. Love pleads most earnestly and emphatically for additional laborers in that field. His own health fails, and he considers his life drawing to a close. But he ceases not to plead for Greece.

Corfu.—This is the key to Italy. A thousand Italians are here—many of them men of intelligence, who cannot or will not remain in Italy for their hatred of the Pope. 8000 or 9000 others speak the Italian dialect. The city contains about 25,000 souls. Among them are some five or six thousand active, enterprising and intelligent Greeks—the flower of the Greek nation, who never bowed the knee to Ali Pacha. Of this class mostly, are the little band who are searching the Scriptures. They are not afraid to speak the truth, and defend it. "The door to missionary labor is wide open, and the fields are all white. All needed toleration is now enjoyed. The domination of the Patriarch has closed forever."

### FRANCE.

Nothing since the last annual Report has occurred materially to change the condition or prospects of the mission. Mr. Willard continues at Douay, and is chiefly employed in instructing the native assistants and directing their labors.

Two native missionaries have been ordained. Two colporteurs examined and immersed—nineteen other immersions are stated, and seven more hopeful conversions.

### OLIVEIRA.

Mr. Cameron has administered the sacred rite of immersion to seven females since his previous communication, making an addition of ten members to the church on Lake Superior in the course of the last year. The native members of the church are 24. He finds it necessary to travel much, if any good is to be done to the roving Indians.

The Receipts of the Board for the last month, were \$1,256.94. A sum lamentably and discouragingly small from the largest Christian denomination in the land.

### HOME MISSIONS.

(Notice from the Home Missionary for February, 1841.)

Bloomington.—Ten have been added to this church the past season. Three of them only by profession. The Sabbath School has been somewhat prosperous. The Presbyterian congregation have the use of a commodious building belonging to the Bloomington Education Society, half the time, but have no meeting-house. Sabbath congregations are large and interesting.

### MISSOURI.

Paris.—A neat and substantial brick edifice is progressing to its completion for the use of the Presbyterian congregation. No striking results of his labors are reported by the missionary, Mr. Eastice, but the political excitement is deplored, as operating very injuriously.

Houston.—Often, deep feeling is manifested in the whole congregation, which gradually increases in numbers and attention. The most formidable obstacle met, is the Campbellite influence, which is exerted to the utmost. It is found to be best counteracted by treating the error with neglect, and its advocates with kindness and respect as neighbors and citizens, disclaiming however all Christian fellowship with them.

### WISCONSIN.

In this territory there is no stagnation of effort. A Territorial Temperance Convention, and a convention of the friends of education was appointed for the month of January. A manual labor school for educating teachers is in contemplation, and a disposition generally prevails for the establishment of common schools—stimulated by the admirable policy of the general government in reserving a section of land in each township for their support.

### ILLINOIS.

Kane Co.—Professing Christians are led to examine themselves and to feel the need of the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit. The impatient are disposed to enquire. Prayer meetings are better attended and with more solemnity than formerly. At Rock Creek, members of the church are harmonious, and adorn their profession.

Roman Catholics.—Says a missionary—"We have a great many Roman Catholics living among us. They present a sad sight; they fight and swear, and drink and murder. Truly madmen is in their hearts." A few of them only, accept the offer of a Bible—the greater part reject it.

### INDIANA.

Greenswood.—The Lord has not left himself without witness that he is good; he has not only preserved his people from wasting sickness, and caused the earth to bring forth her increase, but some 18 or 20 persons as it is hoped, have passed from death unto life. Still, professors do not feel their responsibility as they ought, nor cherish so much brotherly love, nor spirituality of mind, as is necessary to their best and greatest influence. They do not act from principle, and a regard to the ordinance of God, in sustaining the ministry and promoting the cause of benevolence. A common error.

### MICHIGAN.

A Missionary Station.—On Grand River is a region comprising half of Ionia Co. and 800 inhabitants, in three principal settlements. A congregational church of 13 members is formed in one of the settlements, and 15 or 20 professing Christians are scattered over the others, desiring to be organized and enjoy the preaching of the gospel. They are willing also to do all they can for the support of a minister. A fine field for the labors of some truly devoted and self-denying man of God.

### OHIO.

Mesopotamia.—Fifteen have been added to the church by letter during the year. The Sabbath School has been revived, and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism introduced. The Massachusetts Sabbath School Library and Newcomb's Question Books, procured by the benevolence of an individual in Connecticut, have given a new impulse to the school.

### NEW YORK.

Hector.—Two promising little boys, members of the Sabbath School, have been added to the church. "To see them of their own accord, and each alone, come out on the Lord's side, was an interesting sight." The principal part of the congregation, old and young, sit down together, in the intermission on the Sabbath, to study the Bible lesson.

East-Ohio.—Five have recently united with this church by profession—three of them heads of families—the fruits of an awakening some months ago; five others have joined by letter. An increasing interest prevails in the congregation, the Sabbath School and Bible Class.

Lumberland.—Seventeen new members have been added during the year—and others indulge a hope, who have not yet sought the privileges of the church.

Walworth.—Thirty-three have been received to the church during the year, all but eight on profession of their faith. An encouraging state of feeling exists among the brethren as indicated by the state of the Sabbath School, and the attendance on prayer meetings.

The Executive Committee have made five new missionary appointments the last month, and eight re-appointments. The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of \$2,688.85; besides \$176.48 collected within the Central Agency, at Utica, N. Y.

### REMARKS.

1. It is not every No. of "The Home Missionary" that is filled with thrilling incidents; but no No. fails to present many veritable facts, which appeal strongly to the conscience and the heart of every sincere friend of God and man, for increased energy of purpose and action in the cause of our country's deliverance from spiritual bondage.

2. We are constrained on the perusal of the present No., to repeat the alarming truth we have often stated before—viz. that Home Missions have far too feeble a hold on the public mind, and are not estimated according to their absolute or comparative importance—judging only from the amount of pecuniary support yielded to them.

3. The rapid and immense increase of our western population, instead of being a matter of congratulation to the Christian patriot, is rather a just occasion of fear and dismay, so long as the augmentation of Christian influences bears no relative proportion to the increase of population. The Romanism, Catholicism, Universalism and Atheism of the West, unless soon stayed in their progress by the strong arm of Evangelical truth, will gain a preponderance, that all the moral energies of the East cannot withstand, and beneath which all the religious and civil immunities of the land will be ultimately prostrated.

### NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

We have received the January No. of this valuable periodical.

Article I. The National Defence. This is a review of the Letter of the Secretary of War transmitting a system of National Defence, and the Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy. We find in this article many interesting facts, and reasonings on various points in regard to the art of war. We feel less interest in these matters for being staunch believers in the doctrine that our swords will ere long be beat into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning hooks.

Article II. The Cotton Manufacture. We are here presented with some interesting items, in the history of this branch of industry, recent improvements, amount of production, health of factory operatives, their morals, &c. &c. These points are considered both in regard to English and American factories. Some highly interesting statements are made in regard to morals in the factories in this country. Speaking of Lowell, the Reviewer remarks, "This city has grown up entirely within the last twenty years. A more orderly or moral city, we believe, can no where be found. Indeed, there are some facts pertaining to the character of this city, of a remarkable nature. There are in it sixteen organized religious societies, in which it is ascertained, are enrolled about seven thousand Sunday School pupils and teachers, being one third part of the whole population of the city. The rule here rigidly enforced by the manufacturers, of employing none who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits, has had the effect to make this city more free from the vice of intemperance, than any other city that can be named."

"We can only express our firm conviction that the manufacturing population of N. England, in intelligence, respectability, and good morals, is at this moment decidedly in advance of the same class of laborers in other branches of industry, &c."

Article III. Two Years before the Mast. The Reviewer commends this interesting work. "We think we can see in the good reception it has met with, much more than sudden admiration of a novelty; and in the book itself, much more than the rapid flow of youthful spirits and fancy."

Article IV. Bancroft's History of the U. States. Article V. Hitchcock's Geology. "His work is no 'secondary formation,' based on the published works of European writers, but in every part bears the impress of acute and original observation, and happy talent in presenting the immense variety of subjects contained in his book."

Article VI. Congressional Eloquence. This is a spirited and interesting article. A most sorry figure some of the distinguished men at Washington make under the hand of the Reviewer, or rather under their own, for his ample quotations permit them to glorify themselves according to their liking. Under the various heads of diffidence, classical allusions, bad temper, and manners, &c. the Reviewer causes some of the conscript fathers to present a picture which gives us no very high idea of their eloquence. The mercury runs rather low too, in respect to good sense, and even decency. The Reviewer is not much better pleased with the Capital, than with those who thunder and lighten there, calling it "that great, out-of-the-way, uncomfortable, country town—half palace, half city—the Federal city."

### Article VII. Mass. Common School System.

Article VIII. Irish in America. This article abounds with interesting views of Irish character. The writer seeks with a strong hand to repress the prejudices which exist against the Irish, holds up in a strong light, the value of this class of men to the industry of the country, and contends that all unreasonable restraints to their naturalization should be done away. We were particularly interested in the facts presented respecting the cause of temperance among them. A quotation from the Boston Pilot (Catholic paper) contains the following statement: "The cause of temperance progresses gloriously throughout the whole country. There cannot be fewer than six thousand individuals, who have taken the pledge in the New England States. In Lowell there are nearly two thousand; in Providence and its vicinity, upwards of one thousand; in Salem and its vicinity, one hundred and thirty, &c. &c. Eleven thousand

seven hundred certificates have been issued by the Society in Pennsylvania." We sympathize with the lamentation "As long as the State and chartered societies permit the contractors to give liquor to the workmen, we cannot expect to succeed effectually in liberating all from their disgraceful thralldom." Under the zealous and praise-worthy labors of the Catholic priest, McDermott of Lowell, during the period from the 15th of June and 23d of Nov. of last year, 1736 persons took the pledge, comprising almost all the adult Irish population of the city, and have kept it sacred. "I know not," says Mr. McDermott, "of one habitual Irish drunkard in this place, and there are very few that drink ardent spirits at all."

An Irish Agricultural colony has been established by Bishop Fenwick near the town of Lincoln in Maine, and about eighty miles from Bangor. A township has been purchased and laid out in lots, suitable to the means of agricultural emigrants. It consists of 60 families, containing about 300 persons, all Irish, and the most encouraging success attends the enterprise.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ISCHERIE DIRECTED, to an Experimental and Practical View of the Work of the Holy Spirit. By Octavius Winslow. pp. 282, 12mo. New York: R. Carter, 55 Canal street. Boston: Tees & Dennet, 114 Washington street.

We had occasion to notice favorably a year or two since, an "experimental and practical view of the Atonement" by the same author. It is a pleasure to meet him again, especially on a subject of so great importance, and one so little understood, as the "Work of the Holy Spirit." The elevated style of the writer, and the pure spirit that pervades every sentence from his pen—the clear method and orderly arrangement he observes in the presentation of his views, the combined order and delicacy with which he presses home truth upon the conscience, all conspire to render the volume highly acceptable to the Christian community; it is moreover, opportune in its appearance; it is particularly seasonable now, when the people of God have more occasion if possible than ever, (and it is hoped disposition) to enquire, "Lord! what wilt thou have me to do?" Religion languishes; few come to the solemn feasts of Zion; the voice of anxious enquiry is rarely heard in our churches; "the multitude" were never more fortified in their careless indifference to the claims of the gospel. And why all this? Find we not a sufficient cause in the undue reliance placed on means and measures, while the active work of the Holy Spirit is overlooked, and the entire dependence of the church on her head is forgotten? Perhaps we mistake. Let there be great searchings of heart. Such searchings will be aided by earnest attention to the work under notice.

CONFESSIONS OF AN INQUIRING SPIRIT. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. pp. 129, 16mo. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1841.

This work is in the shape of "Letters." Its subject is the inspiration of the Scriptures. We have read but a small part of it—not so much for want of inclination, as want of time. As to the correctness of his principles throughout, we cannot speak. He is not with us a favorite author. He demands more thought than we can bestow—not that he thinks more deeply than thousands do whose works are always read with pleasure; but that he works up his thoughts into shapes so fantastic and irregular, and clothes them in language so artificial and Anti-Saxon, that a regular process of decomposition and reconstruction, by the aid of English dictionaries and Greek Lexicons, becomes indispensable to the discovery of his meaning. Our patience is not sufficient for such a work. A sermon, like that of Dr. Emmons—a far more profound philosopher than Coleridge—on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, contains more tangible and substantial thought within the compass of a single page, than this entire volume will convey to uninitiated readers, after spending a month in the study of it. We are out at once and forever upon all such fugitive (new coined) combinations of sense and nonsense, elegance and obscurity, pretension and disappointment. Still, he has his admirers, and they will doubtless feast luxuriously on "the genial sap" of the "columbar trunk," and "the foodful or medicinal fruitage," springing from "the deep root, ramifying in obscurity and labyrinthine way—winning"—and feel as they were "among the first ferment of the great affections, the prophetic waves of the microcosmic chaos, swelling up against—and yet towards—the outspread wings of the dove that lies brooding on the troubled waters." But such feasting is not far off from absolute starvation, with all who have not learned to subsist comfortably on saw dust, and "bones very dry." The publisher's task is well executed—as is every thing we have met with from the same office—but no beauty of the press work can commend a publication to a rational public, which compels them to dig the ore, smelt it, refine it, coin it, and assay it, ere it is fit for use.

POEMS, by Miss Charlotte Allen. pp. 143, 16mo. Boston: Saxton & Peirce, 133 1/2 Washington street. 1841.

Of this author we know nothing except by her works; and of her works we know nothing beyond the contents of this volume. Whether her signature be true or fictitious—and whether she bloom in the beauty of youth, or fade in the autumn of age, are points that our readers may wish to know, but which lie as much beyond our sagacity as theirs. She must be taken just for what she is; and in our humble judgment, she is by no means worthless. With one or two exceptions in theology, her opinions seem to be correct. Her manner has the charm of modesty and simplicity. Her versification is generally easy and apparently unstudied. With little that approaches to the sublime, there is much that may be called beautiful and tender. If we do not mistake, she has a mind capable of still loftier flights, and sweeter melodies. She has our best wishes for her success in this and every other effort of her muse.

NEWCOMB'S SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS. Vol. III. On the Gospels in harmony; with introductory evidences of Christianity, and the prophecies and types of the Old Testament, relating to the Messiah. Part I, for the younger scholars; Part II, for the higher classes. Revised edition. Boston: Mass. S. S. Society, Depository, No. 13 Cornhill. 1841.

The present edition needs only to be announced. Mr. Newcomb's Question Books have already established their own character, and require no other recommendation than they bear along with them wherever they go. None of them are more deservedly popular than these; they introduce the scholar and the teacher at once, into the very heart of the Oracles of God, and lay before him the whole foundation and superstructure of Christianity. They are admirable aids to the thorough understanding of all that is essential to the faith and practice of the "heirs of salvation."

CONRAD, or, A TIME TO DIE. pp. 54, 18mo. Massachusetts Sab. School Depository, No. 13 Cornhill. Rich in sentiment—delicate in taste—vivid in portraiture, and not less adapted to the instruction

of parents, than the moral improvement of children. Happy is the wayward youth that meets a "Mrs. Fowle," and happy is the widow who subsides by Christian kindness, the wayward and stranger youth into an amiable friend.

THE YOUNG FORESTER. A narrative of the early life of a Christian Missionary. pp. 194, 12mo. Boston: Massachusetts Sab. School Society, No. 13 Cornhill. 1841.

This narrative is written by the missionary himself, whose name is not given—and translated from the German, by Rev. Elias Riggs, missionary of the American Board. It is filled with instructive and touching incidents, mainly illustrative of the nature and power of faith, and the success that will follow the persevering pursuit of a great and hallowed object. It is certainly worthy to rank in the first class of Sabbath School books.

A SABBATH NOTE BOOK, containing minutes of prayer, catechism, family and public worship, the Sabbath School, &c. "Remember the Sabbath."—Note it in a book, that it may be for the time to come. Mass. S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill, Boston.

A very happy device—beautifully executed, and well calculated to aid the devout mind in improving the Sabbath well, while it will operate as a monitor, in prompting diligence and keeping a conscience void of offence. We cannot describe it accurately, so that our readers will understand it—needs to be seen that it may be known—we can only assure them that the design is felicitous, and that by using it faithfully, they will be profited beyond many their equals in religious privileges.

CONSCIENCE, THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND. THOUGHTS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, in 12 parts. Boston: Mass. S. S. Society, Depository, 13 Cornhill. These are distinct 32mo. of eight or sixteen pages each, recently issued by the Sabbath School Society, and forming very acceptable gifts to small children—such as every pastor often wishes his hand were filled with, while aiming to direct the young minds around him to the Lord Jesus Christ. Small as they are, they form powerful auxiliaries to the Christian parent and the pastor, in their labors to render the subject of religion intelligible and pleasant even to children "conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity."

LAME JOHN; or, The Charitable Poor Man. pp. 137, 12mo. American S. S. Union, Depository, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

"The little lame man" promises to become a favorite with all good boys. He is not a little amusing in his conversations, but at the same time instructive, and withal enforces his instructions by the strongest of all arguments—a corresponding example. Our young friends will be delighted to form his acquaintance, not can they listen to him even half an hour, without much improvement, unless they are more stupid than we suppose them to be.

MEMOIR OF ANSON B. DANIELS. American S. S. Union, Depository, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston. pp. 68, 18mo.

A touching tale of real life, sad suffering, and triumphant death in a lad of 11 or 12 years of age. With every mark of authenticity, and of scrupulous fidelity to facts—and with much discriminating evidence of the genuine conversion of little Anson, and a faithful application of truth to the young reader, it commends itself strongly to the approbation and use of every "child's friend."

INTRODUCTION TO BIBLE CHRONOLOGY. American S. S. Union. pp. 144. Depository, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston



past, there had been no time, when there were some under serious impressions, and a few, especially on the Sabbath School, have individually or in small groups, been desiring to be more fully united with the church. It was, however, only—did not fill up the conference, and awaken a general interest. In *Weston*, there are some things encouraging—some of the disciples are anxious to desire the return of the Spirit—some churches in *Arkansas* are making a new list of members; but it is harmonious, and much to be desired. They are now destitute of a pastor, and live and praying that one after God's will be directed thither. In *Weatherford*, the Centre, from the stations of the past, there appear to have been a very large term state, and a few for several years; though there are individual members who have been weeping and sighing over the desolation of Zion.

On Wednesday P. M. there was quite a collection of children and youth, who were particularly addressed. This meeting seemed to be of one

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

**ORDINATION.**—**MR. WM. AYLES** of Prince Mass. was ordained and installed, on Thursday morning, the 25th, as Pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church and Society in Quincy. *Sermon* by Rev. Wm. M. Rogers of Boston.

**ORDINATION.**—**REV. DAVID E. GOODWIN**, was ordained Jan. 13th as Pastor and Minister over Congregational Church and Society in Williamburg. *Sermon* by Rev. Charles Wiley of New Hampton; *Ordaining Prayer* by Rev. Dr. Allen of New York.

**CHURCH DEPARTS.**—**REV. J. W. WALKER**, as Pastor of the Congregational Church in West Rutland, Dec. 30th, 1840, *Mrs. DACE WALKER*. *Sermon* by Rev. Charles Walker of Brattleboro; *Charge* by Rev. Mr. Cooke of Lebanon, N. H. The subject of Mr. Walker's sermon was *The Importance of the Christian's Influence in the World*. The church was organized in 1825. *Prayer* at the close of the service.

and the mountaineers were again nearly driven to collision with the authorities by desperation. It can hardly be entertained that the Porte will allow the Government of Alexandria to be so completely dominated by the military as to have no voice in the administration of the province. Mehemet Ali was still raising bad troops and exercising his troops incessantly, and had given notice to the National Guards of Alexandria that they were to consider themselves his regular troops. The Government of Alexandria had made arrangements for the better cultivation of his private estates and had appointed his son, Said Bey, and his grandson, Abbas Pasha, to be resident administrators of the separate districts.

The financial state of the country is little news from France and England. The account of British revenue for the quarter ending Jan. 5, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1840, gives an increase of £ 602. The amount for the year shows a decrease of £ 1,000,000. The decrease is chiefly in the produce of the Office, which amounts to £1,078,000. There is also a decrease of £25,577 in the customs, but a

and, at first, they did not. But after the house was forced to shut, there lay the headless corpse consumed! He dragged it over the rail fence where it lay, the arms and legs nearly burned away Sunday, at night he buried it in a shallow grave, and then, with the fear of discovery he carried it in his arms two miles into a well and buried it in a hollow tree, conscience and all-seeing Eye being the only witnesses. The excitement caused by Long's abduction, the murder of the woman, the discovery of the terror-stricken murderer was arrested, and confessed the whole.

**Senator from Maine.**—A correspondent of the *Washing Post* writes from Portland, Me., that he is writing from Augusta on Thursday, says the election of Senator to Congress took place that day, and resulted in the House as follows: George Evans 34, John Fairbank 18, and George W. Fernald 12. The Senate received 14 votes for John Fairbank 8. Mr. Evans is therefore elected a Senator from Maine for six years, from fourth of March next.

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